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**EXHIBIT A**

Excerpts from

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**IEEE 100**  
**The Authoritative Dictionary of**  
**IEEE Standards Terms**

**Seventh Edition**



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## timing mode

call duration are usually for time that a call is (COM/TA) 973-1990

in a nodal transition due not be guaranteed. (SCC20) 1445-1998

re tool that estimates computer program or policy summing the execution of paths or by inserting program and measuring the (C) 610.12-1990

n design in one tool with bol. If timing calculation (separately from the process of reading the as timing annotation. A sta written by the timing allocation. *Synonym:* back (C/DA) 1481-1998

odes possess some timing m delay of a signal from between them. Delay from or nodes of a cell or over receiver pins.

(C/DA) 1481-1998 calculating values for the d with the physical prim design, or part of an interconnections.

(C/DA) 1481-1998 circuit (frequently a cell) between two input signals be satisfied for the circuit (C/DA) 1481-1998

dering) The difference between the timing element and s a percentage of the time (ELM) C12.1-1982

scriminators in which the yed to the instant when the rator threshold. *See also:* scriminator.

(NPS) 325-1996 o automatic test equipment timing sets, or its analogous. (SCC20) 1445-1998 if the significant instants of sitions in time.

1007-1991 meter) That mechanism introduced into the result ing mechanism of a demand interval, but it has a subside types of demand meters time of day at which any mechanism consists either of lagging device that delay mechanism. In thermally lagged ed by the thermal time lagments. In the case of curves ent merely provides a con or graph. *See also:* demand (EBC/PE) [119]

time-regulating device unit necessary to propel the r angular). *See also:* moving (EBC/ER) [119]

r of a cell for applications ysis. For black-box timing ion of min-to-min delays be

## Timing offset

for sequential cells it provides the definition of timing checks and constraints on any pair of pins and/or internal nodes.

(C/DA) 1481-1999 timing offset The difference between two physical units' fundamental clock sources; those sources being the timing basis from which signals and sampling are derived and analyzed (usually expressed proportionally in parts per million). Timing offset will cause a uniform percentage change in signal frequencies. (COM/TA) 743-1995

Timing phase noise *See:* aperture uncertainty.

Timing pulse *See:* clock signal.

Timing relay An auxiliary relay or relay unit whose function is to introduce one or more time delays in the completion of an associated function. *Synonym:* relay unit. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

Timing sequence Sequence of enable, coding, and data pulses to permit writing or reading of information. (BD) 1005-1998

Timing set (TSET) An automatic test equipment (ATE) timing-cycle during which stimuli are applied and unit under test (UUT) responses are measured. A timing set includes the specification of the pattern period, UUT input pin groupings that will transition at a specific time within a pattern, and UUT output pin groupings that share the same window. (SCC20) 1445-1998

Timing table That portion of central-station equipment at which means are provided for operators' supervision of signal reception. *See also:* protective signaling. (EBC/PE) [119]

Timing track *See:* clock track.

Timing (electrotyping) The melting of lead-tin foil or tin plating upon the back of shells. (PE/EBC) [119]

Twisted cord A flexible cord in which the conducting elements are thin metal ribbons wound helically around a thread core. *See also:* transmission line.

TWINT A subset of JOVIAL designed for simplified time-sharing programming. (C) 610.13-1993w

TIP *See:* terminal interface processor.

Tip (1) (plug) The contacting part at the end of the plug. (EBC/PE) [119]

(2) (electron tube) (pip) A small protuberance on the envelope resulting from the sealing of the envelope after evacuation. (ED) [45], [84]

Tip and ring wires (1) (telephone switching systems) A pair of conductors associated with the transmission portions of circuits and apparatus. Tip or ring designation of the individual conductors is arbitrary except when applied to cord-type switchboard wiring in which case the conductors are designated according to their association with tip or ring contacts of the jacks and plugs. (COM) 312-1977w

(2) (communication and control cables) The pair of conductors associated with the transmission portions of telephone cables, circuits, and apparatus. (PE/PSC) 789-1988w

Tip switch A button on the end of a light pen or stylus that is depressed as the pen is touched to a data tablet, determining the position of a display element. (C) 610.6-1991w

TIU *See:* telemetry interface unit.

Junction (waveguide) A junction of waveguides in which the longitudinal guide axes form a T. *Note:* The guide that continues through the junction is the main guide; the guide that terminates at a junction is the branch guide. *See also:* waveguide. (AP/ANT) [35]

TLF *See:* transmission level point.

TLU *See:* table lookup.

TLV-STEL *See:* threshold limit value—short term exposure limit.

TLV-TWA *See:* threshold limit value—time weighted average.

T matrix Relates the scattered field to the exciting field. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

TM<sub>mn</sub> mode (A) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a rectangular waveguide, the subscripts <sub>m</sub> and <sub>n</sub> denote the number of half-period variation and narrow sides,

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## token access

respectively, of the guide. *Note:* In the United Kingdom, the reverse order is preferred. (B) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a circular waveguide, a mode that has <sub>m</sub> diametral planes and <sub>n</sub> cylindrical surfaces of nonzero radius (including the wall of the guide) at which the longitudinal component of the electric field is zero. (C) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a resonant cavity consisting of a length of rectangular or circular waveguide, a third subscript is used to indicate the number of half-period variations of the field along the waveguide axis. (MTT) 146-1980

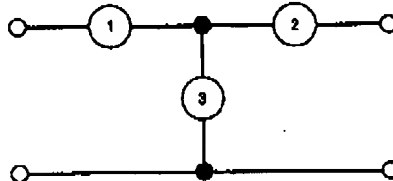
TM mode (1) (E mode) A waveguide mode in which the longitudinal component of the magnetic field is everywhere zero and the longitudinal component of the electric field is not. (MTT) 146-1980w

(2) (fiber optics) *See also:* transverse magnetic mode. 812-1984w

TMS *See:* time multiplexed switching; test mode select input pin.

TNA *See:* transient network analyzer.

T network A network composed of three branches with one end of each branch connected to a common junction point, and with the three remaining ends connected to an input terminal, an output terminal, and a common input and output terminal, respectively. *See also:* network analysis.



One end of each of the branches 1, 2, and 3 is connected to a common point. The other ends of branches 1 and 2 form, respectively, an input and an output terminal, and the other end of branch 3 forms a common input and output terminal.

## T network

(BT) 153-1950w, 270-1966w

TOA location *See:* time-of-arrival location.

toe and shoulder (photographic techniques) [of a Hurter and Driffield (H and D) curve] The terms applied to the nonlinear portions of the H and D curve that lie, respectively, below and above the straight portion of this curve. (SP) [32]

to-from indicator (navigation aids) (omnirange receiver) A supplementary device used with an omnibearing selector to resolve the ambiguity of measured omnibearings. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

toggle (1) Pertaining to any device having two stable states. *See also:* flip-flop. (C) [20], [85]

(2) A switching action performed on an object with two states. (C) 1295-1993w

(3) The action of changing state in a sequential circuit. *See also:* flip-flop. (C) 610.10-1994w

toggle bit An end-of-write indicator. (BD) 1005-1998

token (1) In a local area network, a control mechanism that is passed among stations to indicate which station is currently in control. *See also:* token passing; token ring; token bus; token access. (C) 610.7-1995

(2) In the shell command language, a sequence of characters that the shell considers as a single unit when reading input. A token is either an operator or a word. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

(3) The 3-bit field of authority that is passed between data hosts using a token access method to indicate which data host is currently in control of the medium. (C/BA) 1393-1999

(4) A signal sequence passed from station to station that is used to control access to the medium. (C/LM) 8302-5-1998

token access (1) A means of transmitting data over a local area network that employs a token, a special bit pattern, to which a station attaches its data. (C) 610.7-1995

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